SS 44 (Re ≤ 12/07)

CIVIL COVER SHEET

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CIVIL COVER SHEET

The JS 44 civil cover sheet and the information contained herein neither replace nor supplement the filing and service of pleadings or other papers as required by law, except as provide by local rules of court. This form, approved by the Judicial Conference of the United States in September 1974, is required for the use of the Clerk of Court for the purpose of initiating the civil docket sheet. (SEE INSTRUCTIONS ON THE REVERSE OF THE FORM.)

I. (a) PLAINTIFFS Crystal Danzler				DEFENDANTS City of Philadelphia, Officers Thomas Liciardello, Michael Spicer, Brian Reynolds, Perry Betts, Brian Speiser, and Lt. Robert Otto					
Crystal Danzler (b) County of Residence of First Listed Plaintige Philadelphia (EXCEPT IN U.S. PLAINTIFF CASES)				County of Residence of First Listed Defendant (IN U.S. PLAINTIFF CASES ONLY) NOTE: IN LAND CONDEMNATION CASES, USE THE LOCATION OF THE					
(c) Attorncy's (Firm Name, Ac Gerald J. Williams, Esq., Wi	lliams, Cuker, Berezo	fsky, LLC	:	Attorneys (If Known)	INVOLVED.				
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Case 2:13-cv-05714-PD Document 1 Filed 09/30/13 Page 2 of 15

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT

FOR THE EASTERN DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA — DESIGNATION FORM to be used by counsel to indicate the category of the case for the purpose of assignment to appropriate calcudar.

Address of Plaintiff: 1424 Green Lane, Philadelphia, PA 19141	www.manyamanana	A THE STATE OF THE		
Address of Defendant: City of Philadelphia, Law Department, 1515 Arch Street, 14th F	loor, Philadelphia, PA 19102			
Place of Accident, Incident or Transaction: Philadelphia				
(Use Reverse Side For	Additional Space)	,-		
Does this civil action involve a nongovernmental corporate party with any parent corporation	and any publicly held corporation owr	ning 10% or more of its stock?		
(Attach two copies of the Disclosure Statement Form in accordance with Fed.R.Civ.P. 7.1(a)) Yes□	M _o ⊠ \		
Does this case involve multidistrict litigation possibilities?	Yes□	No.☑		
RELATED CASE, IF ANY:				
Case Number: 12-5690 Judge Diamond	Date Terminated:			
Civil cases are deemed related when yes is answered to any of the following questions:				
1. Is this case related to property included in an earlier numbered suit pending or within one	year previously terminated action in thi	is court?		
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3. Does this case involve the validity or infringement of a patent already in suit or any earlier	_			
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4. Is this case a second or successive habeas corpus, social security appeal, or pro se civil rig	hts case filed by the same individual?			
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1. □ Indemnity Contract, Marine Contract, and All Other Contracts	 Insurance Contract 	and Other Contracts		
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7. Sights Civil Rights	7. □ Products Liability			
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ARBITRATION CERT				
(Check Appropriate Counsel of record do hereby certification of the Counsel of the C				
ursuant to Local Civil Rule 53.2, Section 3(c)(2), that to the best of my knowledge and		s civil action case exceed the sum of		
\$150,000.00 exclusive of interest and costs;				
Relief other than monetary damages is sought?				
DATE: 09/30/13	36418			
Attorney-at-Law		omey I.D.#		
NOTE: A trial de novo will be a trial by jury only if the	ere has been compliance with F.R.C.P.	38.		
I certify that, to my knowledge, the within case is not related to any case now pending or	within one year previously terminate	d action in this court		
except as noted above.	• • •			
DATE: 09/30/13	36418			
Attorney-at-Law	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	rney I.D.#		

CIV. 609 (6/08)



(Civ. 660) 10/02

Crystal Danzler,

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE EASTERN DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA

CASE MANAGEMENT TRACK DESIGNATION FORM

CIVIL ACTION

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IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE EASTERN DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA

CRYSTAL VOUNG : CIVIL ACTION NO.

CRYSTAL YOUNG : CIVIL ACTION NO.: 1424 Green Lane :

Philadelphia, PA 19141 : 13 5714

PLAINTIFF :

P/O THOMAS LICIARDELLO, : P/O MICHAEL SPICER, :

v.

P/O BRIAN REYNOLDS, P/O PERRY : BETTS, P/O BRIAN SPEISER, LT. :

ROBERT OTTO, AND : CITY OF PHILADELPHIA :

FILED

SER 8 0 2013

MICHAEL E. KUNZ, Clerk By _____Dep. Clerk

DEFENDANTS

Complaint (Civil Action)

I. PRELIMINARY STATEMENT

1. In December 2012, local media revealed that several members of the Philadelphia Police Department's Narcotics Field Unit had, for a significant length of time, used improper and unconstitutional means to investigate and prosecute narcotics violations, including acquiring warrants by misrepresentation, illegally entering private property, illegally searching and detaining persons and property, and subjecting individuals to unlawful arrest, detention, and prosecution. Philadelphia District Attorney Seth Williams announced he would no longer accept testimony from Officers Michael Spicer, Thomas



Liciardello, Brian Reynolds, Perry Betts, Brian Speiser, and Lt. Robert Otto in drug cases, believing each had lost their credibility, and would no longer accept narcotics charges when any of these officers is a necessary witness. Since then, numerous cases these officers have been involved with have been dismissed or overturned. In fact, there is a longstanding history of egregious illegal and unconstitutional conduct on the part of Philadelphia Police Officers engaged in narcotics enforcement. Plaintiff brings this action under 42 U.S.C. § 1983 for money damages and other relief. Plaintiff seeks redress for false arrest and malicious prosecution, committed in violation of his rights under the Fourth and Fourteenth Amendments of the Constitution of the United States.

II. JURISDICTION AND VENUE

- 2. This action is brought pursuant to 42 U.S.C. § 1983. Jurisdiction is founded upon 28 U.S.C. §§ 1331 and 1343(1), (3), and (4). This Court has jurisdiction to adjudicate plaintiff's state law claims under 28 U.S.C. § 1367(a).
- 3. Venue is properly laid in this judicial district, as all defendants are found therein, and all acts and events giving rise to the complaint occurred therein.

III. PARTIES

- 4. Plaintiff Crystal Dantzler a/k/a Crystal Young is a citizen of the United States with a residence in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania at the above captioned address, and at all relevant times to this case was in the Eastern District of Pennsylvania.
- 5. Defendant City of Philadelphia is a municipality in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania and owns, operates, manages, directs, and controls the Philadelphia Police Department

- ("PPD"), and, by and through its officials with final authority to do so, promulgates, implements and maintains policies, practices and procedures for the Department and its police officers.
- 6. Defendants Liciardello, Betts, Spicer, Speiser, and Reynolds, Ott ("defendant officers") are police officers, and a Lt. respectively, for the Philadelphia Police Department and assigned to the Narcotics Field Unit ("NFU"). The defendant officers are sued in their individual capacities.
- 7. At all relevant times, all defendants were acting in concert and conspiracy and their actions deprived plaintiff of her constitutional and statutory rights.
- 8. At all relevant times, all defendants acted under color of state law.

IV. FACTUAL ALLEGATIONS

- 9. On September 28, 2011, between 7-8pm, defendant officers, entered the home of plaintiff located at 1424 Green Lane, Philadelphia, PA 19141.
- 10. Defendant Liciardello claimed to have a search warrant for the property, but at no time was the search warrant shown to plaintiff.
- 11. Plaintiff was held in her dining room while defendants and other officers ransacked her home causing damage including but not limited to damage to her couch and other furniture, and damage to the carpet on her living room stairs.
- 12. Defendants allege to have found a bag of prescription medications, along with prescription pads and \$1,020.00 cash in plaintiff's residence.
- 13. Plaintiff was arrested by defendant Liciardello and her property seized.
- 14. Plaintiff was charged with a variety of crimes related to possession of allegedly illegal possession of prescription medications.

- 15. Plaintiff was confined in county jail until on or about October 6, 2011 when her bail was posted.
- 16. As a result of her confinement, plaintiff was out of work and lost wages for a period of seven days. Plaintiff lost additional time from work as a result of multiple court appearances related to the charges against her.
- 17. Following her confinement, plaintiff's property remained sealed, and she was without access to her personal property including but not limited to, diabetes medications and supplies.
- 18. Plaintiff and her teenage son were forced to reside at a hotel due to the seizure of the property, and as a result incurred expenses related to the same.
- 19. As a result of the seizure of her property, plaintiff was forced to change her locks and incurred costs in the amount of \$750.
- 20. At no time on September 28, 2011 was plaintiff in possession of any illegally obtained prescription drugs, contraband items or materials, or engaged in any criminal conduct.
- 21. Unbeknownst to plaintiff at the time of her arrest, officials of the Philadelphia District Attorney's Office and the PPD were aware of a long-standing pattern of misconduct perpetuated by defendants and other members of the NFU.
- 22. Said pattern included the fabrication of probable cause for searches and seizures, false arrests, misleading or deceptive affidavits and other statements of probable cause, theft of money and other property from suspects and arrestees, and the provision of unreliable or false evidence and testimony in the course of numerous investigations and prosecutions.
- 23. On December 3, 2012, in light of its knowledge regarding defendants and their fellow NFU officers, the District Attorney's Office issued a letter to the Commissioner of the

PPD declaring that the District Attorney would no longer accept or use testimony from them. In the succeeding weeks, given the severity of the misconduct of defendants and other NFU officers, criminal charges have been dismissed against nearly 300 persons whom they arrested.

- 24. The charges against plaintiff were ultimately nolle prossed.
- 25. As a result of her false arrest and related confinement, plaintiff suffered significant damages and harms, including but not limited to:
 - a) loss of liberty;
 - b) emotional distress;
 - c) deprivation of property;
 - d) interference with daily activities;
 - e) wage loss and loss of earning capacity, some of which are ongoing and/permanent.
- 26. Plaintiff's damages and harms were caused by the culpable conduct of defendants, as alleged in greater detail hereinbelow.
- 27. The conduct of defendant officers was carried out in wanton and outrageous disregard for the constitution and plaintiff's rights thereunder, and was motivated solely by their self-interest, completely unrelated to the administration of justice, thereby warranting an award of exemplary damages against them.

V. CAUSES OF ACTION

COUNT I Plaintiff v. Defendant Officers 42 U.S.C. § 1983

- 28. Plaintiff incorporates by reference paragraphs 1 through 27 as though each were set forth in their entirety.
- 29. Plaintiff suffered the harms and damages alleged hereinabove as a direct and proximate result of defendants' violation of her rights under the Fourth and Fourteenth Amendment to be free from false arrest and unreasonable search and seizure, malicious prosecution, wrongful conviction and incarceration, and deprivation of liberty and property without due process.

Count II Plaintiff v. Defendant Officers 42 U.S.C. § 1983 (Conspiracy)

- 30. Plaintiff incorporates by reference paragraphs 1 through 29 as though each were set forth in their entirety.
- 31. Defendants, acting within the scope of their employment as police officers and under color of state law, agreed between themselves and/or other individuals to act in concert to deprive plaintiff of clearly established Constitutional rights, as alleged hereinabove.
- 32. In furtherance of the conspiracy, defendants engaged in and/or facilitated multiple overt acts, including but not limited to:
 - a) fabricating probable cause to arrest plaintiff;
 - b) fabricating evidence to advance plaintiff's prosecution and/or conviction;
 - c) providing false corroboration of each other's false statements and accounts;

- d) stealing and retaining money belonging to plaintiff, and falsifying reports regarding plaintiff's property.
- 33. As a result of defendants' conspiracy and acts in furtherance of it, plaintiff suffered the harms and damages alleged hereinabove.

Count III Plaintiff v. City of Philadelphia 42 U.S.C. §1983

- 34. Plaintiff incorporates by reference paragraphs 1 through 33 as though each were set forth in their entirety.
- 35. There is longstanding and well-known history of Philadelphia Police Officers engaging in egregious, illegal, and unconstitutional conduct in the course of investigating and prosecuting narcotics offenses, including:
 - a. the "One Squad Scandal" of the early 1980's when Philadelphia narcotics officers were convicted of selling drugs stolen from dealers;
 - b. federal convictions of the "Five Squad" for, among other things, racketeering in the 1980s;
 - c. The 39th District scandal that came to light in 1995 when members of the 39th Police District were federally prosecuted and convicted of violating the rights of, and stealing from, Philadelphians;
 - d. federal narcotics convictions that were overturned in 1998 when internal affairs found that a Philadelphia Police Department narcotics officer was potentially corrupt; and

- e. the events described in the Philadelphia Daily News series titled "Tainted Justice."
- 36. The individual defendants' violations of plaintiff's constitutional rights and his related damages were caused, encouraged, tolerated and/or ratified through longstanding policies, practices, customs, and usages maintained by the City of Philadelphia and its Police Department.
- 37. These polices, practices, customs, and usages, all maintained with deliberate indifference, included but were not limited to:
 - a. failure to supervise, monitor, or properly train officers adequately in the proper exercise of police powers;
 - failure to supervise, monitor, and properly train police officers adequately regarding false arrest, malicious prosecution, and citizens' constitutional and civil rights;
 - c. failure to supervise, monitor, and properly train police officers regarding their duty to report and disclose the misconduct and illegal actions of other officers;
 - d. failure to monitor police officers whose conduct it knew violated constitutional and legal requirements; and
 - e. failure to supervise, investigate, or discipline appropriately defendants and other officers it knew violated citizens' rights on a repeated basis, and/or repeatedly provided false or fabricated evidence in the course of investigations, arrests, and prosecutions.
- 38. With respect to defendants and other NFU officers, the City and its high-ranking officials were aware of numerous facts and circumstances from which it did know, or could have

and should have inferred, that defendants were engaged in a longstanding pattern of illegal and unconstitutional conduct consistent with the conduct by which they victimized plaintiff.

- 39. Such facts and circumstances included but were not limited to:
 - a. numerous citizen complaints against the officers;
 - b. numerous civil lawsuits against the officers and discovery obtained therein;
 - numerous complaints by other officers, including complaints forwarded to the
 Department's Internal Affairs Division;
 - d. numerous successful motions to suppress evidence purportedly obtained by the officers in the course of their investigation.
- 40. Despite these facts and circumstances, and the known conduct of defendants, the City and its officials remained deliberately indifferent to them and the risks they engendered for the violation of citizens' rights, and failed to take any meaningful actions to address them.
- 41. Further, the City of Philadelphia is deliberately indifferent to the need to train, supervise, and discipline police officers. The Internal Affairs Division (IAD) of the Philadelphia Police Department (PPD) fails to provide an internal disciplinary mechanism that imposes meaningful disciplinary and remedial actions in the following respects:
 - a. There are excessive and chronic delays in resolving disciplinary complaints;
 - b. There is a lack of consistent, rational, and meaningful disciplinary and remedial actions;
 - c. There is a failure to effectively discipline substantial numbers of officers who were found to have engaged in misconduct;

- d. The PPD's internal investigatory process has fallen below accepted practices and is arbitrary and inconsistent;
- e. The PPD's discipline, as practiced, is incident based rather than progressive.

 Thus, repeat violators are not penalized in proportion to the number of violations;
- f. The conduct of IAD officers demonstrates that PPD internal affairs personnel are inadequately trained and supervised in the proper conduct of such investigations;
- g. A global analysis of IAD's investigatory procedures indicates a pattern of administrative conduct where the benefit of the doubt is given to the officer rather than the complainant;
- There are serious deficiencies in the quality of IAD investigations and the validity of the IAD's findings and conclusions;
- The PPD lacks an effective early warning system to identify, track, and monitor "problem" officers;
- j. Despite the fact that the defendant officers and others assigned to the NFU had amassed an exceptionally large number of serious misconduct complaints, the officers stayed well below the radar of any early warning system;
- k. Despite numerous prior complaints against the defendant officers, the PPD took no meaningful disciplinary or remedial actions;
- Despite numerous prior complaints against the defendant officers, the PPD took
 no meaningful steps to more closely monitor, retrain, and supervise the officers;
- m. IAD frequently fails to interview available eyewitnesses to incidents involving citizen complaints of misconduct. The interviews that are conducted by IAD are

below standards of acceptable police practice and fail to address key issues in the cases.

42. As a result, defendants operated in a "culture" that facilitated and encouraged their unconstitutional misconduct, a culture that was so firmly established as to compromise a "policy" of the City of Philadelphia, and, as aforesaid, resulted in harm to plaintiff.

VI. JURY DEMAND

43. Plaintiff demands a jury determination of all issues so triable.

VII. PRAYER FOR RELIEF

WHEREFORE, plaintiff prays the Court for judgment in his favor, against all defendants, individually, jointly and severally, and asks for the following relief:

- a) compensatory and general damages;
- b) punitive damages against defendant officers;
- c) attorney's fees and costs pursuant to 42 U.S.C. § 1988;
- d) such interest and other costs as are allowed by law;
- e) such other relief as the Court deems just and equitable.

Respectfully submitted,

GERALD J. WILLIAMS, ESQUIRE

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Beth G. Cole, Esquire

Attorney I.D. #36419

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Email: spenningtonlaw@aol.com

Dated: September 30, 2013